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The author of "America's National Game" is conceded, always, everywhere, and by everybody, to have the best equipment of any living writer to treat the subject that forms the text of this remarkable volume, viz., the story of the origin, development and evolution of Base Ball, the National Game of our country.

Almost from the very inception of the game until the present time—as player, manager and magnate—Mr. Spalding has been closely identified with its interests. Not infrequently he has been called upon in times of emergency to prevent threatened disaster. But for him the National Game would have been syndicated and controlled by elements whose interests were purely selfish and personal.

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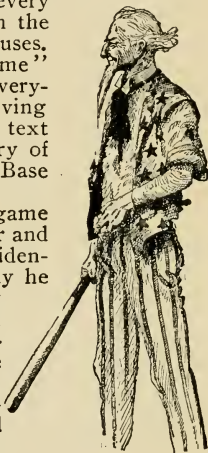
The response on the part of the press and the public to Mr. Spalding's efforts to perpetuate the early history of the National Game has been very encouraging and he is in receipt of hundreds of letters and notices, a few of which are here given.

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MRS. BRITTON, owner of the St. Louis Nationals, through her treasurer, H. D. Seekamp, writes:—"Mrs. Britton has been very much interested in the volume and has read with pleasure a number of chapters, gaining valuable information as to the history of the game."

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D., New York:—"Although I am not very much of a 'sport,' I nevertheless believe in sports, and just at the present time in base ball particularly. Perhaps if all the Giants had an opportunity to read the volume before the recent game (with the Athletics) they might not have been so grievously outdone."

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT, son of Alexander J. Cartwright, founder of the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club, the first organization of ball players in existence, writing from his home at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, says:—"I have read the book with great interest and it is my opinion that no better history of base ball could have been written."

GEORGE W. FROST, San Diego, Calif.:—"You and 'Jim' White, George Wright, Barnes, McVey, O'Rourke, etc., were little gods to us back there in Boston in those days of '74 and '75, and I recall how indignant we were when you 'threw us down' for the Chicago contract. The book is splendid. I treasure it greatly."

A. J. REACH, Philadelphia, old time professional expert:—"It certainly is an interesting revelation of the national game from the time, years before it was so dignified, up to the present. Those who have played the game, or taken an interest in it in the past, those at present engaged in it, together with all who are to engage in it, have a rare treat in store."

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"There is so much in it of interest that the temptation not to put it down until it is completed is strong within the mind of every person who begins to read it. As a historical record it is one of those volumes which will go further to straighten some disputed points than all of the arguments which could be advanced in good natured disputes which might last for months."

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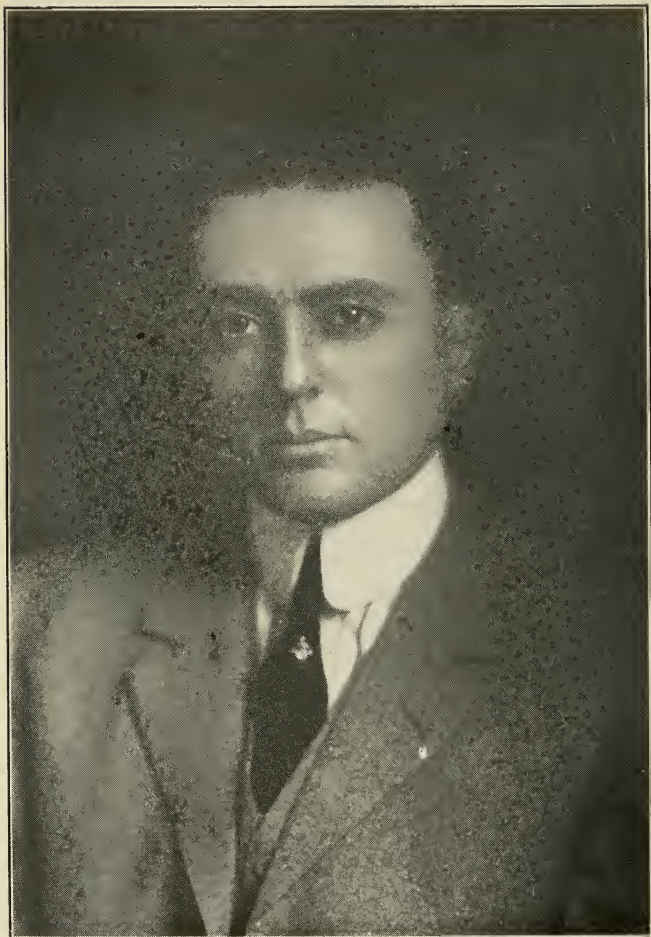
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JOHN W. PRENTISS,
Ex-President and Founder of the National Squash Tennis
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OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

NATIONAL
SQUASH TENNIS
ASSOCIATION

1913-14

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CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to promote the game of Squash Tennis, to protect the mutual interests of the members of this Association, and to establish and enforce uniformity in the rules of the game by creating a representative authority in an Executive Committee, which shall be final authority in all matters of controversy.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

All clubs shall be eligible to membership in the Association which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, are entitled to representation.

At any meeting of the Association each club shall be entitled to one vote, although it may be represented by more than one delegate.

ARTICLE IV.

Proposals for Membership.

Proposals for membership in this Association shall be made in writing to the Secretary, signed by the President

and Secretary of the club making the application. Upon the receipt of such application for membership the Secretary of the Association shall submit the same to the Executive Committee for final action.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee of five, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting each year; the officers of this Association to be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the five elected by ballot.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Executive Committee and at all meetings of the Association, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

Section 2. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties of that office.

Section 3.—The Secretary shall keep records of all meetings, shall issue calls for such meetings, shall keep a roll of membership, take charge of all papers belonging to the Association, notify clubs of their election, and furnish all clubs elected to membership copies of the By-Laws of this Association, and perform such other duties as the Executive Committee may from time to time require.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect the dues and other revenue of the Association, pay all bills after they have been approved by the Executive Committee, or committee specially appointed, and submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at the annual meeting.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall be entrusted with the management of the Association, and it shall be their duty to carry out the purposes of the Association according to its Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII.

Initiation Fees and Dues.

Each club shall pay to the Treasurer of the Association an Initiation Fee of \$25 and Annual Dues of \$10.

ARTICLE VIII.

Elections.

Election of officers and Executive Committee shall be by ballot at the annual meeting. The officers and Executive Committee so elected shall serve for one year or until their successors are chosen.

The President shall have power to fill vacancies prior to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

Meetings.

Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday of March and due notice shall be given by the Secretary at least ten days prior to the meeting to all members of the Association.

Section 2. The Championship Tournament shall begin on the first Saturday of March. Entries shall close on the preceding Saturday.

ARTICLE X.

Order of Business.

The order of business at the annual meeting of the Association shall be:

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Report of Secretary.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Executive Committee.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Elections.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

Any amendment to the Constitution may be made at the annual meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy when approved by the Executive Committee.

Any amendment not approved by Executive Committee may be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at two consecutive meetings.



DR. ALFRED STILLMAN, 2d,
Former National Champion.

MINUTES

OF THE

Third Annual Meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association

The third annual meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association was held at the Princeton Club on Saturday, February 1, 1913, President Keeler presiding. The following clubs were represented: Apawamis Club, Princeton Club, Columbia University Club, Brooklyn Heights Casino, Hartford Golf Club, Baltusrol Golf Club, Crescent Athletic Club and Harvard Club.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the report of Mr. Onativia as treasurer was presented, showing a credit balance of \$175.60, a very satisfactory showing.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Whitney make arrangements for standard cups to be presented outright to the winner and runner-up of the National Championship Tournament.

The Harvard Club, Columbia University Club, Princeton Club, Brooklyn Heights Casino and the Crescent Athletic Club all offered the use of their courts for the two national tournaments next year and it was left to the executive committee to decide on these offers.

The following officers were elected for the year 1913-1914: Josiah O. Low, president; George A. Lyon, Jr., vice-

president; Arthur L. Marvin, treasurer; Wm. H. Y. Hackett, secretary. Executive Committee—F. S. Keeler, A. W. Riley, J. V. Onativia, Jr., S. Stoddard, G. Whitney, and the officers, ex-officio.

GEORGE WHITNEY, *Secretary*.



GEORGE WHITNEY,
National Champion, 1913.

REVISED RULES

1. The player first scoring 15 aces wins the game, except as provided by Rule 2.

2. When the score becomes 13-all the outhand must set the game at 3 or 5 (i. e., winning 3 or 5 additional points) or at 14-all at 3.

3. An ace is made when the outhand fails to return fairly the ball in play as provided in Rule 12.

4. The "service" shall be decided by the spin of the racket.

5. The server only can score an ace.

6. If the "server" lose the play the service changes, i. e., it is hand-out.

7. The server shall serve from right and left service boxes alternately, with both feet on the floor and not touching any line, beginning from right, into the opposite service court.

8. It is a single fault: (1) If the ball hits the front wall on or below the wall service line. (2) If the ball hits the floor on or behind the floor service line coming from front wall. (3) If the ball hits on or on the wrong side of center line. (4) If the ball hits any part of the court before hitting the front wall. (5) If the ball hits any out of court surface. (6) If the server, in serving, fails to stand as provided in Rule 7.

9. A service fault may not be played.

10. Two faults constitute hand-out.

11. A service may not be volleyed.

12. A ball to be fair must be struck before the second bound off the floor, and must reach the front wall above the telltale before touching the floor.

13. A ball striking on or above any boundary line on the fly is out; on the bound is fair.

14. A player hit by a ball loses the point, except that if he be hit by a ball played by his opponent before it strikes the front wall it is a let.

15. If a player consider he has been interfered with in reaching the ball or making a stroke he may claim a let, which claim the referee shall decide.

16. A player may not claim a let after making a stroke unless in so doing he touches his opponent, nor may he claim a let because opponent prevents him from seeing the ball, provided his stroke is not interfered with.

17. If a ball break it is a let.

18. At any time between plays a new ball may be called for by either player.

19. In an effort to return the ball to the front wall by hitting the ball to the back wall first, the ball must hit below the back wall line.

20. A player may not hit a ball twice during a stroke.

21. The referee's decision shall be final.



C. M. BULL, JR.,
Champion The Heights Casino.

THE GAME OF SQUASH TENNIS

Fifteen or sixteen years ago a few enterprising young men began the game of squash tennis by building a wooden court about half the size of a singles lawn tennis court, and found that much enjoyment and exercise could be obtained by whacking the ball about in this confined space. For some time the game was played with ordinary tennis rackets and tennis balls and there were no regulations as to size of court, height of telltale, etc.

Many active persons, in search of a pastime to satisfy their desire for exercise during the winter months, found possibilities in this sport and gradually evolved the standard game as it is played to-day. In 1910, largely through the instrumentality of John W. Prentiss of New York, the National Squash Tennis Association was formed, and the game put on a permanent basis. It was found there were enough courts and a sufficient number of players interested in the sport to warrant annual tournaments and inter-club matches. While the game is played by large numbers and with greater enthusiasm in New York than elsewhere, there are squash courts in practically every city and at many country clubs and private estates as well.

As played to-day, with a net-covered ball slightly smaller and stouter than a tennis ball, and with a modified racket, weighing from 11 to 13 ounces, the game of squash is one of the fastest, most scientific and absorbing of sports. It requires much agility, quickness of hand and eye and no

small amount of physical fitness to make a first-rate player. Many expert tennis players find squash an entirely new and fascinating problem, and a mastery of the game is worthy of the best efforts of an experienced athlete.

It is doubtful if any other game, indoors or out, can provide, in the same space of time, so much exercise, or requires more concentration of effort and command of muscular action. Those who have not seen squash well played are inclined to scoff at the pastime and to speak lightly of those who find pleasure in batting a ball about within four walls. But let the novice once watch a game between two good players and notice the astonishing manner in which the experts will return the most lightning-like shots; ten to one he will apply himself diligently to a study of the game and soon will realize, with the rest of us, that its possibilities are limitless.

Of the popularity of the game there can be no question and the permanence of its hold on those who enjoy a sound, invigorating and fascinating sport is already proven by the numbers of men who devote themselves to it during the winter months.

Clubs or individuals who desire information of the game are referred to the secretary of the National Squash Tennis Association, Wm. H. Y. Hackett, who will be glad to answer all inquiries addressed to him at 27 West 44th Street, New York.

HANDICAPPING

BY GEORGE WHITNEY.

The fundamental idea underlying any attempt of handicapping is to so arrange the different grades of players as to insure matches in which the scoring abilities will be equalized as far as possible.

Squash Tennis represents rather unusual difficulties to be overcome in this respect, as the nature of the game brings about a far greater difference between the worst and best classes of contestants than is the case in almost any other sport. It has therefore been found necessary in the last two years to adopt methods of handicapping which are unique in the history of sport.

In the National Handicap Tournaments the players have been grouped approximately in the following classes:

1. — 10 (2, or no count).
2. — 5.
3. Scratch.
4. + 5.
5. + 5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ "hand."
6. + 5 and 1 "hand."
7. + 5 and 2 "hands."

These are defined as follows:

CLASS 1.

This player has to score twenty-five points to win the game. In addition, it is necessary for him to win three consecutive points before any are scored.

Example—A is the player with this standing. B, his opponent, wins a point, entitling him to the service. If A should then win less than three consecutive points, the final score is unchanged, although, of course, any points won by B go to his credit. If, however, A succeeds in winning these three consecutive points at this time, he scores two aces, the first point merely obtaining for him the service. Any additional consecutive points won are regularly credited to his score.

CLASS 2.

It is necessary for this player to score twenty points to win the game.

CLASS 3.

Scratch.

CLASS 4.

This handicap relieves the player from winning five of regular fifteen points, leaving but ten that he must score to win.

CLASS 5.

As it has been found impracticable for various reasons to give any player more than + 10 as a handicap, the use of a "hand" has been inaugurated. A player with this handicap is entitled to two consecutive services, from which points won are added to his score:

Example—A is a player with a "hand." A serves and loses the first point, whereupon B would normally become the server. Under a "hand," A has another service and points won from it are credited to his score. In other words, A has two chances to score to his opponent's one.

Half a "hand" entitles A to the additional service every other time he wins the right to serve. Two "hands" entitles the player to three consecutive services, etc. For convenience, a "hand" is considered equivalent to eight aces and half a "hand" to four aces. Therefore, a player ranked in Class 5 has to score ten points to win and also has two services every other time he is "hand-in."

CLASS 6.

Same as Class 5, except the player has an extra service *every time* he is "hand-in."

CLASS 7.

Same as Class 5 and 6, except the player has the right to three services when he is "hand-in."

The various points to the credit of the different players in special cases can, of course, be changed without affecting the general idea; namely, there might be a class in which the players received $+ 10$ and 1 "hand," etc.

The above classes cover the general theory and, in practice, have been found comparatively successful in equalizing the skill of any two players. In 1911 a player with a handicap of $- 10$ (2 or no count) met as an opponent one with a handicap of $+ 6$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ "hand" and succeeded in winning only after a very close and interesting match.

Points on the plus side of scratch are considered of relatively greater advantage than those on the minus side, or in other words a player with a handicap of $+ 5$ is considered to have a better chance of defeating an opponent playing from scratch than if he were playing from scratch

and his opponent playing from — 5. This is based on the idea that a player starting from a minus score merely has to score extra points to win, while in the other case the poorer player has the greater defensive chance by the game involving less points to win, as the greater the number of points necessary to decide the match the greater is the advantage for the better player.

In attempting to handicap any given tournament it has been found best to group the various entries in classes according to their relative merits and the difference between the best class and the worst will decide upon what basis the high ranked players will be handicapped. If the difference is very great it will probably be found necessary to use some such score as — 10 (2 or no count) and then grade down through the successive steps to a plus score and two or even more "hands."

In ranking the entries for a tournament preliminary to handicapping, closer matches have been obtained by placing any given player in the higher of two classes if there is any question to which he belongs, on the theory that experience and therefore winning ability are in almost perfect ratio to the skill of players. It is a fact worthy of attention that both the National Handicap Tournaments have been won by men playing from scratch and that in 1911 the "runner-up" played from — 10 (2 or no count) and in 1912 played from scratch, although many of the matches with the poorer players with large handicaps were extremely close and the result was due more to the greater experience of the better player than to any other one factor.

HOW TO LAY OUT A COURT

Description of a Standard Squash Tennis Court as Approved by the National Squash Tennis Association, June 1, 1911

SIZES.

The court shall approximate as closely as possible the following dimensions:

The court shall be 17 feet wide and $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

The front wall shall be 14 feet high.

The side walls shall be 12 feet high.

The back wall shall be at least 9 feet high.

NOTE.—These measurements refer to playing surfaces only.

The telltale shall be 2 feet high, and shall be made of sheet metal projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the wall.

The service line on the front wall shall be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

The line on the back wall shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

The side wall for the rear 10 feet *may* be only 9 feet high, so as to permit of gallery.

The floor shall have a line down the center from the front to the back wall, and a line across the court 10 feet from the back wall.

CONSTRUCTION.

The court shall be lined with wood of substantial thickness, firmly blind-nailed in place. A front and back wall

3 inches thick, with the boards set on edge, and side walls 2 inches thick, will give satisfactory results. The floor should be 3 inches thick, like the front wall. Any hard wood which will not splinter, such as maple, may be used.

Masonry walls, with their different surface, etc., change the game too much to be satisfactory.

The object of the telltale is to sound when touched by the ball, and not to sound unless touched. Therefore it is recommended not to fasten the telltale directly to the sheathing, when it might be jarred into sounding, but rather directly to the wall construction, as on the detail. The telltale may extend to the floor, but it is recommended to stop it some 9 inches above, as shown, so that balls rolling along the floor will rebound to the players.

The playing surfaces, walls and floor, of the court, shall be stained a mahogany red, and varnished to a dull finish. Beware of wax finish, as the color may come off on the ball.

The lines and the telltale from its top to the floor shall be black. The lines to be 1 inch wide.

The ceiling and the walls above the playing surfaces should be white.

The door may be in the back or the side wall. It should be carefully built to keep flush with the wall, and all hardware on the inside shall be flush. A small light of heavy glass ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch) flush with the inside surface should be provided.

The court should be ventilated as thoroughly as possible to the outside air, and should not be heated. In cities, courts are best placed on the top floor or on the roof. In

providing natural and artificial light for the court, as much light as possible should be provided, but all glare should be kept from the players' eyes. Direct sunlight shining into the court is very objectionable. North light is best, or east light may do, as most games are played in the afternoon. All windows or skylights should have ground glass to diffuse the light.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Avoid naked lamps where they can shine in the players' eyes.

All lights should be protected by wire screens. The most common system of lighting is that shown in the diagram, three lines of lights in reflectors across the court, the reflectors screening the lights from behind. About 900 candle-power, distributed as shown, will give a satisfactory light by this system. All lamps should have frosted ends. This court has a flat white ceiling. Another satisfactory system is by symmetrically placed clusters of lights, the light being dimmed and scattered by "diffusers," so as not to dazzle the eyes. A good example of this system has six "General Electric" diffusers, each with six 32 candle-power lamps, or 1152 candle-power in all. This court has open rafters for a roof, giving no reflection, which accounts in part for the greater candle-power required. The above candle-powers are based on the efficiency of Tungsten filaments or "Mazda" lamps.

ACCESSORIES.

A squash court should have available for it a warm dressing and locker room, two shower baths, with hot and cold

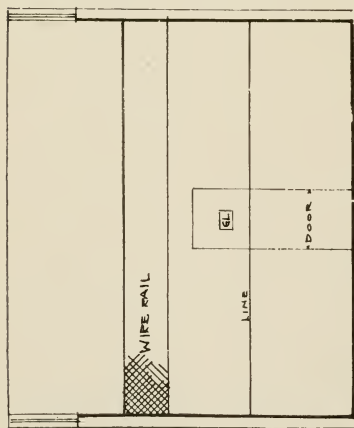
water, a basin, a drying rack, so that clothes may be dried out before being put away in the lockers. Lockers to be of open work for ventilation.

If there is to be a marker, he should have a workshop and a case for supplies, and the dressing room should be large enough for him to give a player a rubdown after the game.

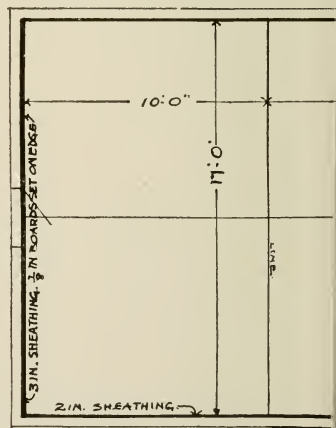
The gallery is usually put at the back, as shown, but side galleries are useful also, the spectators standing to look over the higher wall.

It is often advisable to provide access to the gallery for spectators, other than through the locker room.

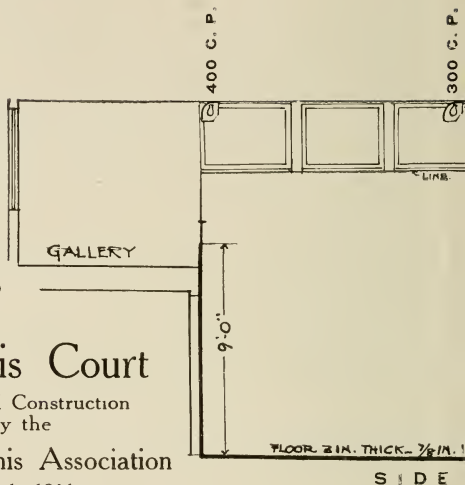
DIAGRAMS
OF A
Squash Tennis Court
Giving Dimensions and Construction
as Approved by the
National Squash Tennis Association
New York, June 1, 1911



BACK WALL



FLOOR



SIDE

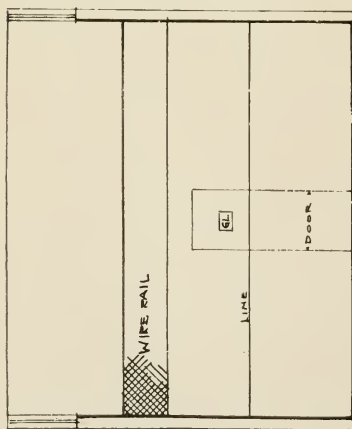
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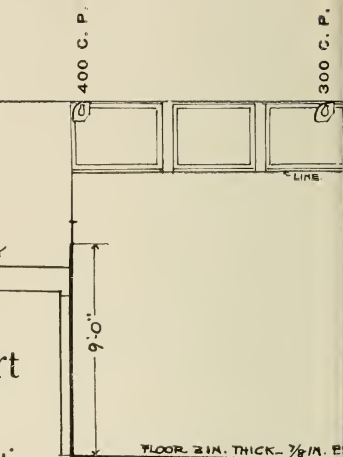
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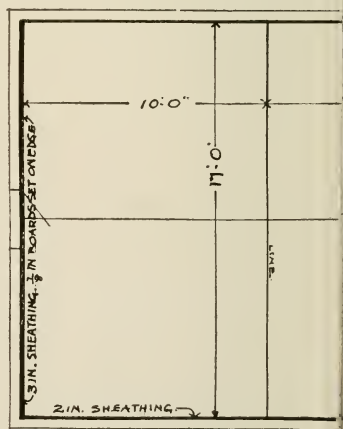
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OF A
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New York, June 1, 1911



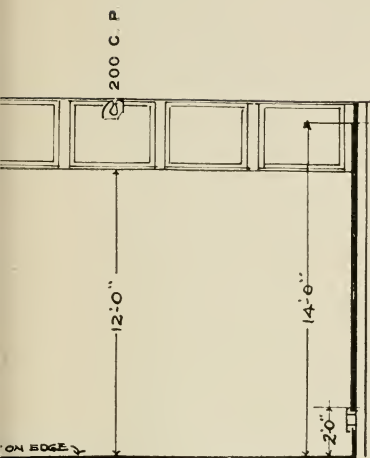
BACK WALL



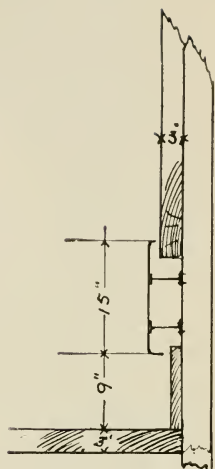
SIDE



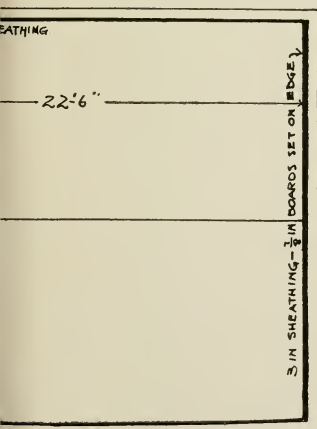
FLOOR



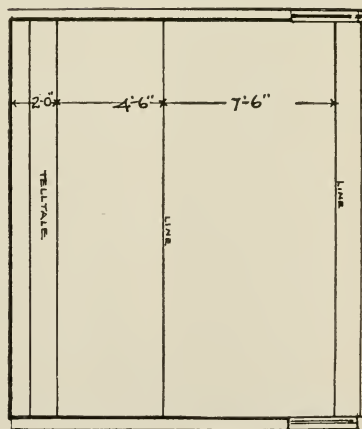
WALLS



DETAIL OF TELLTALE



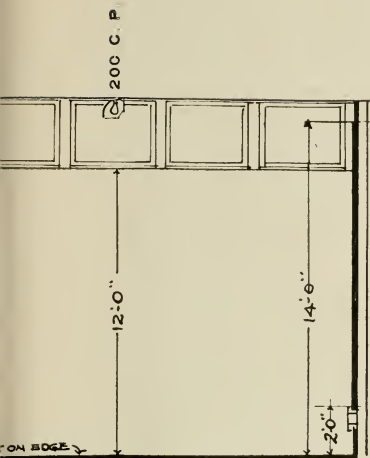
PLAN



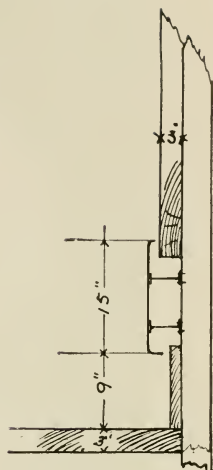
FRONT WALL



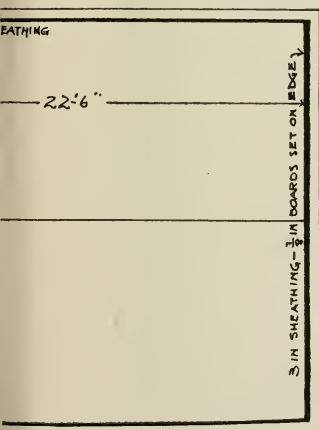
STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.



WALLS

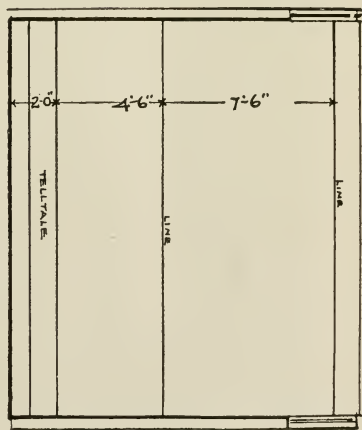


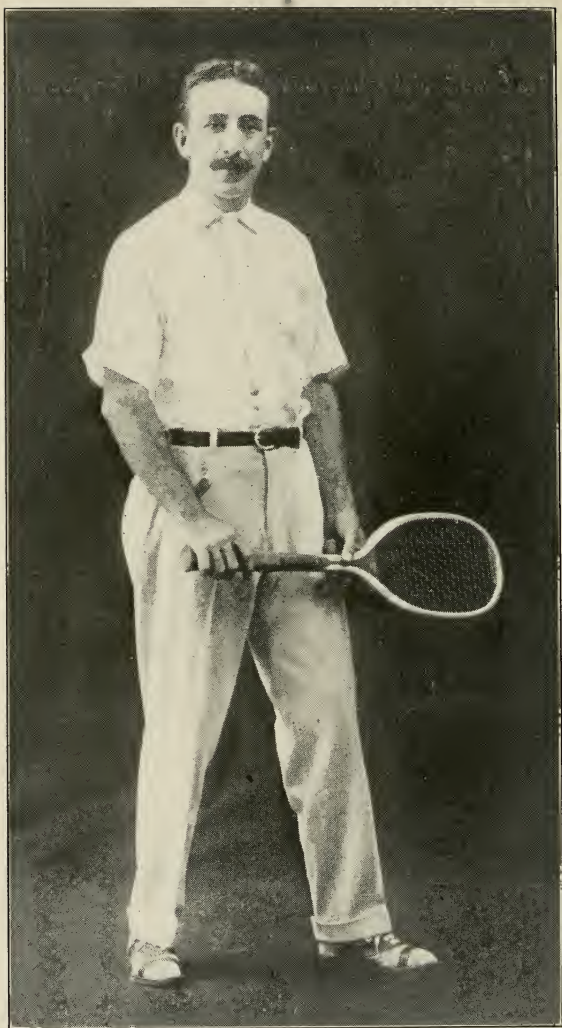
DETAIL OF TELLTALE



PLAN

FRONT WALL





STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS

BY STEPHEN J. FERON,

Instructor in Squash Tennis at the Harvard Club,
New York City.

1. A winning player needs constant practice and a cool head.
2. To become proficient, one must put aside all other thoughts and *concentrate* his attention on the game.
3. One should practice at least three times a week, preferably with a better player.
4. If there be an instructor, play frequently with him and heed his counsel.
5. Agility and accuracy are prime requisites.
6. At first the beginner's eye is slow to follow the fast ball. The muscles are not developed as they should be. The prospective player has no knowledge whatever, unless it be purely theoretical, of the technique of the game and its many ramifications, which only the conscientious following of trustworthy instruction will give him. The handling of his racket, his position in the court during different stages of play, his execution of strokes, his service, his power of adaptation to emergencies, are to be mastered, and once mastered, improvement should be rapid. And with improvement comes an increased fondness for the game, for no matter how proficient you become, there is always something new to be found out.



Second position forehand stroke. Ball has just left racket
to right wall for left side wall nick.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.

7. Actual competition should be the goal of every beginner, yet he must be content to bide his time until he has control of the game and can feel perfectly at home under all circumstances.

8. Be careful about the weight of your racket. If you have a large muscular development, a racket weighing $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 ounces will be best suited to you; you will be able to handle it quickly and more easily, at the same time being able to put sufficient force into your strokes. If of smaller muscular development, a racket of about 13 or $13\frac{1}{2}$ ounces will be best. The weight will give the ball impetus impossible to get from a light racket in the same hands.

9. Learn to hold the racket properly, so that the face is ever ready to meet the ball squarely. Grip firmly at the time of stroke, but relax between shots, so as to be ready for a shift if necessary in case the ball comes on the back-hand.

9. The position in court is all-important. The player should stand with feet and body facing side wall, about five feet from back wall and near center of court, with racket close to floor, when about to make a stroke.

10. The player who is about to stroke the ball should have the preference of the court. His adversary should give way to any part of the court, no matter how much he may put himself out of position for his next stroke, to allow the player stroking the ball a free and clear chance of placing it.

11. Do not adopt the method of standing in the middle of the court, eyes set on front wall, not thinking or caring how much you interfere with your opponent's stroke or his chances to reach the ball. This style of play is not only



Backhand waiting position for high service close to left side wall.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.

ungracious but disadvantageous, as it does not enable you to follow the ball until it has hit the front wall.

12. There are many kinds of cut strokes which may be learned to advantage.

13. Keep always on your toes, ready to move instantly in any direction; keep your eye on the ball; keep the ball low.

14. Try not to divulge the direction of your shot. Cultivate a change of pace and direction at the same time, performing every stroke apparently in the same manner.

15. Never let down. While you are in the court you are there to play your best. The least carelessness may give an advantage to a quick-witted opponent which you may never regain.

16. In competitive matches, be careful to avoid interference with your adversary.



Finish of flick or wrist stroke.

STEPHEN J. FERON.

Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.



Forehand waiting position for swift, low ball returning from rear wall. In this case a swing cannot be made. Racket held waiting for ball to come out enough to lift or follow on towards front wall.

STEPHEN J. FERON,
Instructor Squash Tennis, Harvard Club, New York.



The correct position of holding racket when waiting to receive service and the grip for backhand and forehand strokes.

JAMES BEVAN.

Instructor in Squash Tennis, The Heights Casino, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TOURNAMENTS IN 1912-13

The winter of 1912-1913 was a most active one in squash and marked the ascendancy of a new champion, George Whitney. After years of practice and a determined application to the game he at last achieved what many had considered impossible, the defeat of Alfred Stillman. Stillman had the remarkable record of never having been defeated in a tournament match and until this year had stood so far above other players that it seemed as if he would hold the position of perpetual champion. John W. Prentiss had given him a good fight in previous years and indeed he seemed the only man in the game who had a chance of defeating Stillman. But Whitney, who had quietly developed a beautiful game, won a hard-fought match in the finals of the National Championship, by the score of 15/7, 16/18, 15/8, 15/3.

The handicap tournament held at the Heights Casino of Brooklyn in December, 1912, was won by J. O. Low of the home club, playing from scratch. There were some men who played with a rating less than scratch, notably George Whitney, who later won the National Championship, was handicapped —8, 2 or no count. Low met Sanford Stoddard of the Bridgeport University Club, also rated at scratch, in the finals, winning by the score of 15/5, 15/8, 10/15, 15/6.

The team of the Brooklyn Heights Casino won the cham-



Position of racket and body when about to volley a fairly high ball for a fadeaway on back wall.

JAMES BEVAN.

Instructor in Squash Tennis, The Heights Casino, Brooklyn, N. Y.

pionship of the New York City Inter-Club League, the record of the matches of the league being:

	Won.	Lost.
The Heights Casino.....	5	1
Harvard Club	4	2
Columbia University Club.....	3	3
Princeton Club	0	6

The Harvard Club had won the championship of this league each year previous.

As there are a number of new men of promise working very hard in the clubs of this league very keen competition is expected during the coming winter.



Serving undercut twirl. Position of racket, flick of wrist and drop of right shoulder in connecting with ball.

JAMES BEVAN,
Instructor in Squash Tennis, The Heights Casino, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT—

Held at the Brooklyn Heights Casino, December, 1912.

Won by J. O. Low, of the Heights Casino, scratch; runner-up, Sanford Stoddard, of the Bridgeport University Club, scratch. Number of entries, 40.

KEY.

- H. Harvard Club, New York.
- Col. Columbia University Club, New York.
- M. Montclair Athletic Club, New Jersey.
- Y. Yale Club, New York.
- T. Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club, New Jersey.
- P. Princeton Club, New York.
- Br. Bridgeport University Club, Connecticut.
- Cas. The Heights Casino, Brooklyn.
- Cr. Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn.
- Bal. Baltusrol Golf Club, New Jersey.

SUMMARY.

First round—F. B. Hague (M.), +5, defeated R. E. Wigham (Col.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, 15/8, 17/14; A. Cammack (T.), +5, defeated D. R. Noyes (Y.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, 15/9, 14/17, 15/7; W. E. G. Pope (Cr.), +5 and 1 hand, defeated P. Boyer (H.), 15/2, 15/6; Wm. H. Y. Hackett (H.), scratch, defeated G. Graham, 18/14, 15/6; G. Whitney (H.), —8, 2 or no count, defeated G. L. Catlin (Br.), +5, 12/15, 15/5, 15/6; J. O. Low (Cas.), scratch, defeated S. H. Bird (P.), scratch, 15/9, 15/3; F. Page (Cas.), +5 and 2 hands, defeated G. E. Parks (Y.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, 15/10, 15/8; N. F. Torrance (Cr.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, defeated W. T. Mills (M.), +5, by default.

Second round—F. S. Keeler (Col.), +5, defeated H. Tobey (P.), +5, 15/9, 10/15, 15/10; H. D. Bulkley (Col.), scratch, defeated A. W. Riley (P.), scratch, 15/9, 15/8; S. Stoddard (Br.), scratch, defeated W. B. Chamberlain (P.), +5 and 1 hand, by default; F. H. Davis (H.), scratch, defeated J. W. Apple, Jr. (H.), +5 and 2 hands, by default; E. W. Putnam (Col.), +5, defeated B. S. Litchfield (Cas.), +5 and 1 hand, 15/11, 12/15, 15/13; R. Catlin (Cas.), +5 and 2 hands, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr. (Cr.), scratch, 9/15, 15/11, 15/11; R. Goepel (Cas.), scratch, defeated L. duP. Irving (H.), scratch, by default; G. Abbott (Cas.), +5, defeated H. Imbrie (P.), +5 and 1 hand, by default; M. L. Cornell (Col.), +5 and 1 hand, defeated F. H. McAdoo (P.), +5 and 1 hand, by default; R. E. T. Riggs (Cas.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, defeated C. Truesdale (Cas.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, 15/12, 10/15, 15/10; F. A. Seller (M.), +5 and 1 hand, defeated W. W. Pell (Cr.), scratch, 15/7, 15/1; J. A. Onativia, Jr. (Bal.), +5 and $\frac{1}{2}$ hand, defeated A. C. D. Foster (Cas.), +5 and 2 hands, by default; Low defeated Whitney, 15/4, 15/1; Page defeated Torrance, 15/10, 15/7.

Third round—Pope defeated Cammack, by default; Bulkley defeated Keeler, 9/15, 18/14, 15/9; Stoddard defeated Davis, 15/1, 15/4; Catlin defeated Putnam, 15/8, 15/3; Abbott defeated Goepel, 15/2, 15/9; Riggs defeated Cornell, 15/7, 15/18, 15/5; Seller defeated Onativia, by default; Low defeated Page, 15/13, 15/11.

Fourth round—Pope defeated Bulkley, 15/8, 15/6; Stoddard defeated Catlin, 15/2, 15/8; Riggs defeated Abbott, 15/5, 14/15, 15/5; Low defeated Seller, 15/7, 15/11.

Semi-final round—Stoddard defeated Pope, 8/15, 15/11, 15/9; Low defeated Riggs, 18/15, 15/12.

Final round—Low defeated Stoddard, 15/5, 15/8, 10/15, 15/6.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP—

Held at Princeton Club, New York, February, 1913.

Won by George Whitney, Harvard Club; runner-up, Alfred Stillman, 2nd, Harvard Club. Number of entries, 20.

SUMMARY.

First round—F. H. Davis (Harvard) defeated H. S. Satterlee (Harvard), 15/5, 15/1; Wm. H. Y. Hackett (Harvard) defeated W. M. McCoy (Princeton), 15/3, 15/8; S. H. Bird (Princeton) defeated E. W. Putnam (Columbia), 15/1, 15/9; George Whitney (Harvard) defeated A. W. Riley (Princeton), 15/3, 15/10.

Second round—Davis defeated Hackett, 18/16, 6/15, 15/12; L. duP. Irving (Harvard) defeated W. W. Pell (Crescent), by default; George A. Lyon, Jr. (Hartford Golf Club), defeated Harold Tobey (Princeton), by default; A. Stillman, 2nd (Harvard) defeated H. D. Bulkley (Columbia), 15/1, 15/8; W. P. Sanger (Harvard) defeated W. B. Chamberlain (Princeton), 15/4, 15/3; E. S. Winston (Harvard) defeated J. O. Low (The Heights Casino), 15/6, 9/15, 15/2; C. M. Bull, Jr. (The Heights Casino) defeated F. S. Keeler (Columbia), 12/15, 15/12, 15/2; Whitney defeated Bird, 15/8, 15/12.

Third round—Irving defeated Davis, 15/5, 7/15, 18/15; Stillman defeated Lyon, 15/8, 15/13; Winston defeated Sanger, 15/10, 11/15, 15/9; Whitney defeated Bull, 15/2, 15/8.

Semi-final round—Stillman defeated Irving, 15/12, 15/12; Whitney defeated Winston, 15/3, 15/9.

Final round—Whitney defeated Stillman, 15/7, 16/18, 15/8, 15/3.

George Whitney Champion for 1913.

NEW YORK INTER-CLUB MATCHES—	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn Heights Casino.....	5	1
Harvard Club.....	4	2
Columbia Club.....	3	3
Princeton Club.....	0	6

NEW YORK CITY INTER-CLUB LEAGUE—

Championship Season, 1912-13.

Harvard.....	Won by L. duP. Irving
Princeton.....	Won by S. Hinman Bird
Columbia.....	Won by H. Duncan Bulkley
Heights Casino.....	Won by C. M. Bull, Jr.



P. S. DURYEE,
President New Jersey Squash League.

NEW JERSEY SQUASH TENNIS LEAGUE

The New Jersey Squash Tennis League was formed for the season of 1911-12 primarily with the purpose of encouraging inter-club matches. The members of the league in the first year were the Englewood Field Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Baltusrol Country Club, Crescent Athletic Club and the Englewood Club. The Montclair Athletic Club won the championship cup of the league, winning all of its eight matches with no losses.

In 1912-13 the league was composed of the same clubs, with the exception of the Englewood Club, and the championship was again won by the Montclair Athletic Club. The officers of the league are: Peter S. Duryee, president; Frank Kidde, vice-president; J. V. Onativia, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of Peter S. Duryee, Englewood Field Club; Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club; J. V. Onativia, Jr., Baltusrol Country Club; Charles M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club; Arthur H. Lockett, Englewood Field Club.

The Montclair team included the following men: W. T. Mills, Jr., F. B. Hague, Chapin Marcus, W. B. Spencer, O. H. Hinck, H. Preserved Smith, C. M. Hunt, W. J. Ritchie, F. A. Seller, Frank Kidde, captain.

The Englewood Field Club team included: Arthur H. Lockett, Arthur L. Marvin, Peter S. Duryee, Dudley T. Humphrey, Harry D. Chater, Burnell Poole, George Church, Edward J. Barber.



FRANK KIDDE,
Champion of New Jersey.

The Crescent Athletic Club team included: C. M. Bull, Jr., captain; H. C. Martin, W. W. Pell, W. E. C. Pope, Norman Torrance, C. M. Bull.

The Baltusrol Club team included: J. V. Onativia, captain; Howard Colby, H. W. Hack, Sidney Brown, Louis Bayard, Jr., Newton Stout.

Besides the inter-club matches a tournament was held at Montclair in January, 1913, which was won by A. H. Lockett. No further general championship tournament was held by the league, but the captain of the Montclair Athletic Club team, Frank Kidde, was credited with the greatest number of wins in the inter-club matches played.

The past season has seen much progress in squash tennis in New Jersey. The Short Hills Casino has built two courts, the Morris County Golf Club has added courts and the Montclair Athletic Club has started the building of two additional courts, making four in all.

SCHEDULE

OF THE

Tournaments and Matches Now Fixed for the Season of 1913-14

1913.

December 6 (Saturday and following days)—Handicap tournament, to be held on the courts of the Harvard Club, 27 West 44th Street, New York, under the auspices of the National Squash Tennis Association.

December 11 (Thursday)—New York Inter-club Matches: Princeton Club vs. Harvard Club, at Princeton Club; Brooklyn Heights Casino vs. Columbia Club, at Columbia Club.

December 18 (Thursday)—Princeton Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Brooklyn; Harvard Club vs. Columbia Club, at Harvard Club.

1914.

January 8 (Thursday)—Princeton Club vs. Columbia Club, at Columbia Club; Harvard Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Harvard Club.

January 15 (Thursday)—Princeton Club vs. Harvard Club, at Harvard Club; Brooklyn Heights Casino vs. Columbia Club, at Brooklyn.

January 22 (Thursday)—Princeton Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Princeton Club; Harvard Club vs. Columbia Club, at Columbia Club.

January 29 (Thursday)—Princeton Club vs. Columbia Club, at Princeton Club; Harvard Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Brooklyn.

February 7 (Saturday and following days)—National Championship. To be held on the courts of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, under the auspices of the National Squash Tennis Association.

National Squash Tennis Association

OFFICERS 1913-1914

JOSIAH O. LOW, PRESIDENT
GEORGE A. LYON, JR., VICE-PRESIDENT
ARTHUR L. MARVIN, TREASURER
WILLIAM H. Y. HACKETT, SECRETARY
27 WEST 44TH STREET

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

F. S. KEELER
A. W. RILEY
J. V. ONATIVIA, JR.
S. STODDARD
G. WHITNEY

New York, October 28th, 1913.

Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros.,
126 Nassau Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

At a meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association, held on October 21st, 1913, the Spalding Ball was officially adopted for use by the Association during the season 1913-1914.

Yours very truly,

Wm. H. Y. Hackett

Secretary.

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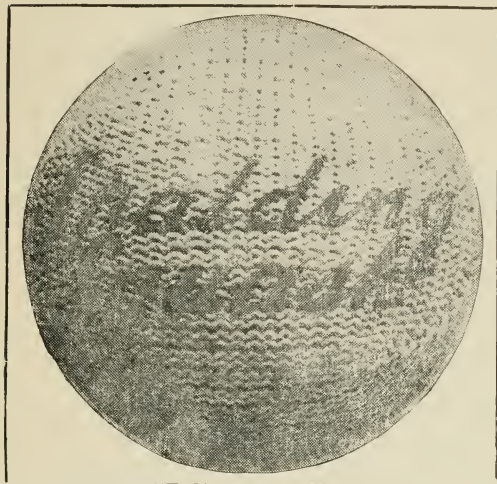


TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING

"Championship" Squash Tennis Ball



THE
OFFICIALLY
ADOPTED
BALL
OF THE
NATIONAL
SQUASH
TENNIS
ASSOCIATION

Are finest quality material and workmanship throughout. It will pay you to try them if you are not already familiar with their good points. The idea of the (*overspun*) cover, knitted on the ball and with no seams to rip, is original with us and is a valuable improvement. These balls are carefully made of best materials, but they are not guaranteed.

No. 0. Spalding "Championship" Overspun Squash Tennis Balls (*Patented*).
White or Green covering. Dozen, \$6.00

Spalding Athletic Library; Group XI, No. 194. Squash, Court Tennis, Hand Tennis. Price 10 Cents. Edited by Frederick R. Toombs. Extract from above book: "In the days of long-gone-by the game was patronized only by the working people of England and France. But finally the attention of the higher classes was attracted by the fascinating nature of the exercises involved, and soon Racquets became one of the well-known pastimes."

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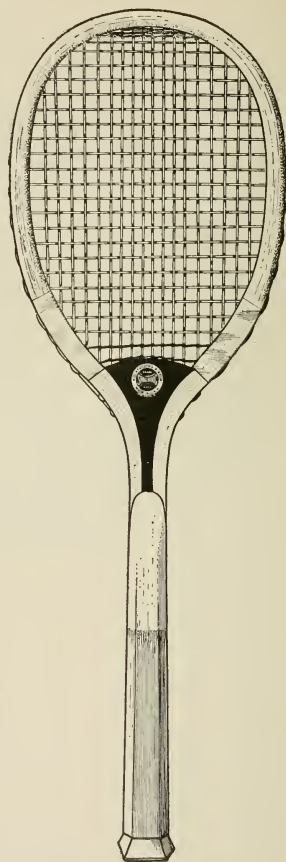
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GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING SQUASH TENNIS RACKETS

Frames of the finest selected white ash. Made in the most careful manner and of best materials, but not guaranteed.

No. 19. Strung with special Oriental gut, patent non-slipping handle. Frame bound at shoulders with vellum. . . Each, \$3.50



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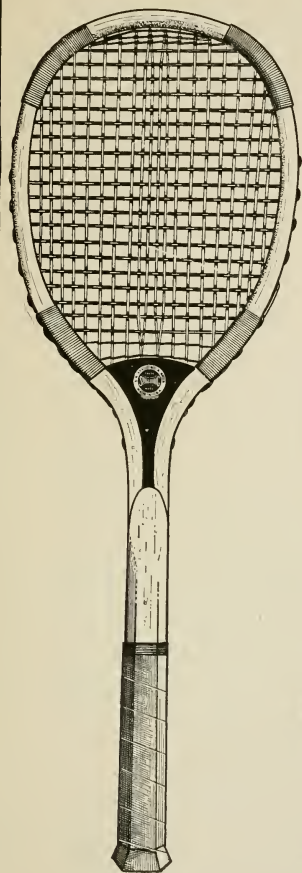
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SPALDING SQUASH TENNIS RACKETS

*Frames of the finest selected
white ash. Made in the most
careful manner and of best
materials, but not guaranteed.*

No. 20. Strung with best white
lambs' gut, calfskin grip.
Frame bound at shoulders
and also at upper bends
with gut. . Each, \$5.00

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QUALITY

Spalding Squash Racquets



No. 17.

Spalding Squash Racquet Bats and Balls are made in the most careful manner and of best materials, but they are not guaranteed.

No. 17. Bats made of finest selected ash; strung with best quality gut; grip wound with white kid; best grade through-out. . . . Each, \$4.00

No. S. Imported best quality 1 11-16 inch rubber ball; black. Each, 25c.



No. S.

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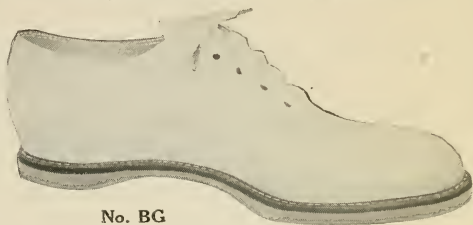


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GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding Superior Squash Shoe

No. BG. Low cut, imported English white buck uppers, and best flat rubber soles; hand sewed and superior quality throughout. Best and most satisfactory Squash Shoes; also



No. BG

very dressy for tennis and yachting. This shoe will be supplied, on special order, with toe cap. . . . Pair, \$8.00

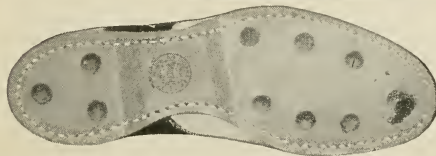
Spalding Squash Tennis Shoe



No. AG

No. AG. Low cut, drab calf uppers, reinforced with tan leather, and with suction rubber soles. Absolutely high grade throughout.

Pair, \$5.50



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SPALDING SQUASH WEAR

Spalding Squash Shirts

- No. 150. White Oxford, light weight, full length or half length sleeves. Each, **\$1.50**
- No. 300. White Oxford, heavy weight, full length or half length sleeves. Each, **\$3.00**
- No. 450. White, gray and fancy striped Viyella flannel, unshrinkable. Each, **\$4.50**

Spalding Squash Trousers

- No. 2. White flannel, light weight. . Pair, **\$5.00**
- No. 22. Gray flannel. " **6.00**
- No. 9. Best White English flannel. . " **7.00**

Spalding Squash Socks

- No. SS. Heavy woolen, light gray. . Pair, **50c.**
- Imported Scotch wool, white, gray and mixtures.
Pair, **\$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.50**

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Spalding Reversible Collar Button Front Sweaters



No. AWJP

STOCK COLORS—All Sweaters listed on this page carried in stock in

Gray White Navy Maroon
Cardinal Purple Old Gold

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned we supply these sweaters in any other color, on special orders, without extra charge.

N.B.—Three different shades are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order we supply Cardinal.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

For foot ball, automobiling, skiing, training purposes, reducing weight, tramping during cold weather, golfing, hunting, tobogganing, snowshoeing. High collar may be turned down quickly, changing into neatest form of button front sweater.

Stock sizes 28 to 46 inches.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

No. AWJP. Heaviest weight special quality worsted, with pocket on either side. . . Each, \$10.00 ★ \$108.00 Doz.

No. WJP. Highest quality special heavy weight worsted, with pocket on either side. Carried in stock also in new shade, "Spalding Blue." . . . Each, \$8.00 ★ \$87.00 Doz.

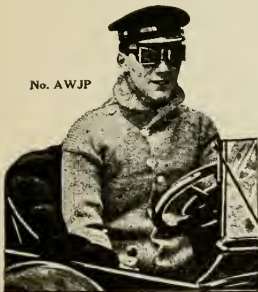
No. WJ. Same as No. WJP, but without pockets. Carried in stock also in new shade, "Spalding Blue." Each, \$7.50 ★ \$81.00 Doz.

No. WDJ. Fine quality standard weight worsted. Same style as No. WJ, but lighter weight and without pockets. Each, \$6.00 ★ \$64.80 Doz.,

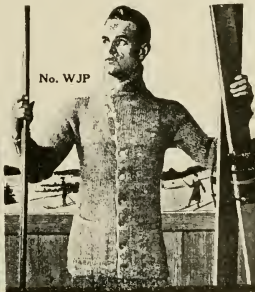
Above sweaters are all made with special high reversible style collar as shown in cuts on this page.

Two pockets in either Nos. WJ or WDJ Sweaters if ordered at time sweater is made, not after, at an extra charge of 50c.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Above sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any colors, on special order, at no extra charge.



No. AWJP



No. WJP



No. WDJ.
Made
special
with
Pockets

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*Buchanan's
London*

Buchanan's International Model.

Barrel head. Rattan or Malacca
canes. Each, **\$2.50**

Buchanan's "Olop." Covered barrel
head. Rattan or Malacca canes.
Each, **\$3.00**

**Buchanan's New "Bow" Shape
Head.** Rattan or Malacca canes.
Each, **\$3.50**

*J. A. Salter & Son
Aldershot*

Barrel head, selected Rattan or Malacca
canes. Each, **\$2.50**

Ladies'. Specially light weight heads
and canes. Each, **\$2.50**

*Holbrow & Co.'s Polo Sticks
London*

White Rattan canes, cigar shaped
heads. Each, **\$2.50**

Selected " **3.00**

Malacca canes (selected), cigar shaped
heads. Each, **\$3.00**

Ground Rattan canes (Gold Label),
best selection, cigar shaped heads.
Each, **\$3.50**

When Ordering State Length of
Stick Required

Buchanan's
Bow Head

Buchanan's
Barrel Head

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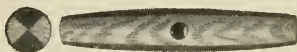
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Spalding's Own Make Polo Sticks

Selected White Moonah or Malacca Canes. Barrel
Heads. Each, \$2.00

Root Tapered Canes. Barrel Shaped, Laminated
Heads. Each, \$2.50



Laminated Head

Ladies' Sticks

Specially Selected Light Weight Heads and
Canes. Each, \$2.00

With Laminated Heads. " 2.50

Special sticks made to order by an experienced polo
stick maker.

All repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

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DEC 11 1913

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*
PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products — without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-seven years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

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